

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXIII. NO. 4.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1933.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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| PER MONTH | 50 |
| PER MONTH, FOREIGN | 75 |
| PER YEAR | 5.00 |
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the other Islands faithfully executed

RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

WAS HERE IN 1879

Visit of Prince Henry of Prussia
to Honolulu.

A MIDSHIPMAN AT THAT TIME

Called Upon Kalakaua — Reception
at Aliiolani Hale — Respects to the
Heiress — A Father's Thanks.

A kamaania happened to remember
that Prince Henry of Prussia, now
commanding the German squadron in
Chinese waters, was once in Honolulu
and was kind enough to mention the
fact to a reporter of this paper. In
quiry was immediately made at the
German consulate and John F. Hack-
feld, the representative, courteously
looked up the record and supplied the
following data:

Prince Henry of Prussia, then a
midshipman, arrived at this port April
19, 1879, in H. I. G. M. ship *Prinz Adalbert*, Commander MacLean, from Aca-
pulco. The ship with the royal "middy"
aboard left five days later for Yokohama. A trip around the world was
being made and the young prince had
tutors and attendants. It was here that
His Royal Highness received news of
the death of his brother Waldemar.
For that reason there were no public
festivities. A call was made upon King
Kalakaua and the diplomatic repres-
entatives were visited. J. C. Glade was
then consul for Germany. Mr. Hack-
feld's recollection of the Prince is that
he was a pleasant young man who
seemed at that age even to realize his
responsibilities. Some time after this
tour of the world Prince Henry took
for his wife the Princess Irene of
Hesse, sister of the Princess Alix of
Hesse, who a few years ago became the
wife of the present Emperor of
Russia. Prince Henry has been in the
navy from his earliest years. He is
immensely popular with the navy and
with the land portion of his nation
as well.

The *Prinz Adalbert* cast anchor in
the harbor here on a Saturday. On the
following Monday, at 11:45 a. m., after
salutes had been exchanged, Prince
Henry left his ship to call upon the
King. At the landing the Prince was
received by Col. W. F. Allen, then
chief of staff and acting Governor of
the Island of Oahu. A detachment of
Hawaiian Guards gave the salute due
to royalty. Carriages were in waiting
and at once conveyed the party to Ali-
iolani Hale (Judiciary Building) where
the Household Guards and a detach-
ment of the Prince's Own Artillery
Corps attended to the military portion
of the reception. The chancellor of
the kingdom and the minister of for-
eign affairs met the prince and escorted
him to the entrance of the grand
reception hall, where he was received
by Kalakaua in person and led to a
seat on the dias. The Hawaiian mon-
arch wore the cordon and grand cross
of the order of the Red Eagle of Prus-
sia. The Emperor of Germany is now
famed for his speeches. The brother
made a short address at that time,
saying:

"I regard the feeling between Hawaii
and Germany to be most friendly, and
I am very glad to avail myself of this
opportunity to visit your majesty and
your kingdom."

"The ratification of a treaty of com-
merce and friendship between the two
nations may be looked upon as imminent,
and I hope it will prove satisfactory
in every respect."

"With very sincere feelings for you,
sire, and, for the royal family, I come
to pay you this visit."

In answer to this the King said:
"I desire to express to your royal
highness my sincere congratulations
on your safe arrival, and to welcome
you to my kingdom, and I rejoice on
this occasion to extend to your royal
highness and the officers of His Im-
perial Majesty's ship of war *Prinz Adal-*
bert the hospitalities of the nation."

The Prince then presented the
dignitaries of his train and nearly all the
officers of the ship, as well as the Ger-
man consul, Mr. J. C. Glade. The
Minister of Foreign Affairs then pre-
sented to the Prince the Chancellor
of the Kingdom, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn,
the Minister, the President of the
Legislature, Hon. H. A. P. Carter, the
Lieutenant and Officers of the Staff.

After some conversation the King
conducted the Prince to the Queen's
reception room. On account of the
absence of her majesty, the heiress ap-
parent, Princess Liliuokalani and the
Princess Likelihi received the visitor
who was led to a seat on the dias. After
the Prince had chatted a few
moments with the Princess Liliuokalani,
there were presented to him the
ladies of the court, by Col. C. P. Iau-
kena, Her Majesty's chamberlain. The
ladies were: Mrs. Bishop, Miss Harris,
Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. McCul-
ly, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. H. A. P.
Carter, Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Hoff-
man, Mrs. Gulick.

The royal honors were given again
when the Prince left the building. On
the same day he called upon the Dow-
ager Queen Emma. Later, the same
day, Kalakaua returned the visit of
the Prince and was cordially received
aboard the ship. The next day the
Prince was driven to the Pali and
about the city. On April 24 he sailed
away.

Just after King Kalakaua reached
London in July, 1881, he was invited

to attend with the Queen, a review of
the volunteer regiment, numbering
52,000 men in Windsor Park. With
his suite he occupied a carriage be-
hind Her Majesty's carriage.

The Crown Prince Frederick of Ger-
many was then visiting in London and
was an honorary Colonel of one of the
British regiments. He rode at the
head of his regiment, saluted the
Queen, and after the regiment passed,
took his place beside the royal carriage.

In a moment, being informed of Ka-
lakaua's presence, Prince Frederick
raised his horse to the King's carriage,
extended his hand, and said: "Your Majesty, I am the
Crown Prince of Germany. I come to
salute you and at once express my
thanks to you for your very kind treat-
ment of my son, Prince Henry, when
he made a visit to your kingdom. I
shall present myself to your Majesty
tomorrow." He then rode back to his
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WITH THE BOARD

Conference on Matters Touching Public Health.

REPORTS NOW COMING IN

Fish-Port Physician-Appointments Various Hospitals—Recent Changes at the Settlement.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. Business was proceeded with promptly at 3 o'clock.

According to report duke liver has disappeared almost entirely from sheep and hogs. Inspector Monsarrat is preparing data on cattle slaughtered during the past two years.

Mr. Kelipio noted 69,177 fish handled at the public market during the past two weeks.

Malulani (Mauli), Waimea (Kauai), Koloa (Kauai), hospitals presented reports which were read and filed.

Dr. Day's report as port physician for two years was referred to briefly. There had been inspected 259 steamers and 16 sailing vessels. A recommendation for a steam launch was made. A full account was given of disease visitations. The secretary was instructed to again serve notice on those government physicians who had so far failed to send in reports.

Application was made by Dr. O. F. Page, aged 27, graduate of Cambridge for license to practice medicine here. The usual course will be followed, the board voting at once to recommend license to the Minister of the Interior. This makes thirty-four physicians in Honolulu.

Dr. French sent in his resignation as government physician at Waiauane. This was accepted and Dr. Sinclair immediately appointed to the place. Dr. Sinclair has been plantation physician at Waiauane.

Inspector Shaw who has been detailed to look after milk, was voted a badge to show his authority. Dr. Monsarrat suggested that milk vendors be required to number their wagons. Mr. Lansing thought the dairymen would use numbers if they were asked. Matter deferred.

Rev. G. P. Emerson of the Hawaiian Board wrote to the Board of Health on behalf of a native pastor at Kalanapapa. There seems to be a financial quarrel between two native pastors. Referred to Officer Reynolds. The affair will likely go into court.

A leper who is said to be in Kauai mountains with a shotgun, sends word he will go peacefully to Molokai if permitted to first visit Kauai on business. Mr. Reynolds will act for the Board and settle the affair amicably.

Two missionaries of the Brigham Young Mormon church requested leave to visit the Molokai settlement in March. Granted.

The settlement forester made an excellent report for last year. His department is doing well, though there have been some discouragement. Requisition is made for more material and labor. The work will double during 1888. Private parties will plant trees so soon as water is at their service.

Dr. J. F. Tracy applies for a government post. Filed.

Hong Kong reports a couple of cases of small pox and hoof and mouth disease bad among the cattle in the colony. Yokohama is comparatively healthy. Dysentery has not yet been entirely stamped out in Japan.

Officer Reynolds gave a statement of the changes at the settlement whereby Feary and Waiauau became acting superintendent and assistant respectively in place of Hutchinson and Notley. Notley had not been entirely attentive and besides the new superintendent want Waiauau for his helper.

President Smith said it had been charged in print that the changes had been made with religious beliefs or distinctions as part of the motive. This was not the case at all, Mr. Smith said, though there had been reason for calling a halt upon the interference of Catholic church representatives in managerial affairs. Prisoners had been told to refuse labor on church feast days during the week. Mr. Smith had spoken plainly to Catholic church people there telling them that their services in ministration were appreciated, but that they would be required to refrain from in any way disturbing the direction of affairs by the Board of Health at the settlement. The place was conducted on business lines without regard to religion or any of the organizations at Molokai or elsewhere. Mr. Lansing asked about the reference to a riot on account of Feary's appointment. Mr. Smith said there was not a word of truth in the statement. Feary, however, was to be made police captain, vice Hutchinson. Mr. Reynolds declared that Feary was well liked at the settlement. Mr. Smith read a letter from a Molokai meeting thanking the Board for making the changes in the offices of acting manager and assistant.

Executive session. Those who attended the meeting were President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Emerson, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Kelipio, Officer Reynolds, Inspector Monsarrat, Dr. Wood, Mr. Brown.

MR. AND MRS.

Pretty Wedding of Rev. J. M. Lydgate and Miss Elwell.

The marriage of Miss Helen Elwell of Riverside, Cal., and recently of Malmauau school, Kauai, to Rev. J. M. Lydgate of Kauai, took place at the home of A. F. Cooke Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, the Rev. J. M. Lewis of Palama Chapel, officiating. Outside of the members of Mr. Lydgate's family, there were but a very few present, the wedding being of a private nature.

The drawing room to the front of

the house was very prettily decorated. The bay window to the right, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated with palm leaves and forms of various kinds, while suspended where the couple stood was a net work of white carnations and maidenhair fern. Seats around the room were used by the people who witnessed the ceremony.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, the bridal couple came into the room to the strains of a wedding march softly played on the piano. They were accompanied by Miss Josephine Cooke who acted as maid-of-honor. The bride was dressed in white and wore no veil. In her hand she carried a bouquet of maidenhair fern and white carnations.

The ceremony over, the people in the room sang an anthem by way of a benediction. Then came the words of congratulation, after which refreshments were served and agreeable converse indulged in.

The newly married couple left for the States on the Australia to be gone for about two months. Returning to the Islands, Mr. Lydgate will again enter into his work as pastor.

JOHN T. CAMPBELL.

Taken to Hospital But is not Seriously Hurt.

John T. Campbell of the Hoaea ranch, was brought up on the train last evening and taken to the Queen's Hospital. He had been severely hurt in an accident with a young horse and brake.

Mr. Campbell was driving the colt in a paddock with a man standing by to assist. The animal suddenly bolted for a gate, which was partly open. Mr. Campbell shouted to the helper to close the gate, but the order could not be executed in time. The brake struck a post and the occupant landed on the ground with considerable force. He was cared for as soon as possible and the wounds given temporary dressing.

At the hospital it was found that Mr. Campbell had a bad cut on the chin and above one eye and was bruised not a little. He will soon be able to be about, but will not be entirely well for some time. As the accident was described, the conclusion is reached that it was little less than a marvel no bones were broken.

CHANGES.

Men in the Inter-Island Co. Service are Shifted.

Several changes have just been made among the purers and chief engineers of the Inter-Island steamers.

The Mauna Loa went out Tuesday with Mort Tuft as purser and Wm. Simerson, son of the captain of the Mauna Loa, as freight clerk. Mr. Matthews is too sick a man to go out as purser. Tom White, recently freight clerk of the Kona-Kau packet, has been made purser of the Iwani and sailed on that steamer for Kauai ports yesterday.

In regard to the changes in the chief engineers of the various steamers, A. W. Keech has announced the following:

Bromley of the Kauai to be chief of the Iwani. Donnelly of the Iwani to be chief of the Mauna Loa.

Quinlan of the Mauna Loa to be chief of the Kauai.

Wall who was chief on the Mauna Loa is now on the Coast where he will remain permanently.

Wesner, formerly chief of the Iwani, has gone back to his home in Philadelphia on account of illness.

It is very likely that, in a few days, other changes among the engineers will be made.

An Intelligent Horse.

MR. EDITOR:—I heard a story of a horse last night, a story which I know to be true, and which for a true story goes away ahead of anything I ever heard before. In Cleveland on No. 1 fire engine are three horses, the finest in the city, a great white horse in the middle with black horse on each side.

About a week ago, in responding to a call, this gigantic trio, whipped around the corner of Superior street on a full run, and there, right in their way,

stood a little child, still, paralyzed with fear. On a dead run, the great white horse picked up the child in its teeth, catching hold of the child's heavy winter coat, and carried it in that way on the run, a distance of two blocks, to the place where the fire was, and set it down as gently as a mother would, unharmed, without a scratch. The noble animal was given a golden medal, which it wears around its neck by a blue ribbon. It is well nigh worshipped by the men of the department. This was told me by an eye witness. The driver dared not stop the horses, for fear the strain on the white horse's mouth might make him drop the child, so he ran all the way and only stopped at the fire. The driver was so overcome, he could scarcely get off his seat.

WM. WHITNEY.

Literary Society. There was a very good attendance for the meeting of the St. Louis Literary and Dramatic Society last evening. The session was at the college. An election of officers was held, resulting as follows:

President—Chas. H. Rose. Vice-president—Harry E. Murray. Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Berndt.

It is the intention of the society to, in a few months, present one of their plays which in the past have found so much favor with the Honolulu public.

2000 ACRES MORE.

A Large Kona Coffee Tract to be Offered.

Land of J. M. Monsarrat Divided into Lots—Eight Miles From Hookena—A New Road.

The many people seeking coffee lands will be pleased to learn that J. M. Monsarrat, of this city, has decided to put upon the market without delay his tract of 2,000 acres in the District of Kona, Island of Hawaii. The holding is called the lands of Kolo and Oelooma and is less than eight miles from the port of Hookena, with besides that a landing of its own. A first class road from Hookena to the land has just been finished. Effort for this road has been under way several years. The Government finally decided that its construction would be an excellent investment and work was undertaken many months ago. The road has now been in use for some weeks and is pronounced one of the best of the many new routes overland on the big Island of the group.

The tract which Mr. Monsarrat has sub-divided is now covered by forest, having a magnificent growth of koa, ohia, kukui, and other indigenous trees. The greater portion of the land is suitable for the culture of coffee. It is very near the successful plantations of McStock, Morgan and others and 78 of the 2,000 acres are in coffee at the present time.

In the plot made by Mr. Monsarrat lots of about all desirable sizes are shown. Arrangements can be made for payment part cash and the remainder at favorable terms.

Mr. Monsarrat said yesterday that he had received numerous applications for pieces from the tract and had concluded that it was about time to throw it open to settlement. He and others who are acquainted with that section declare that it is one of the best localities in the group for the coffee grower. There is quick and regular communication with Honolulu and the soil has had a full and satisfactory trial.

HEEIA LOST.

One of J. I. Dowsett's Schooners Wrecked.

News reached here Tuesday morning that the schooner Heela, owned by J. I. Dowsett, was fast going to pieces on the reef at Punaluu. Captain Martin had ventured out of that port late Monday afternoon with the idea of going over to Koolau, for a load of paddy. The wind was blowing a gale and the Heela, having no ballast whatever in her, became unmanageable. She was tossed about and landed on the reef. Finding it impossible to save the schooner, Captain Martin told the men to save themselves and, jumping into the sea, they swam ashore, not one of the crew being lost or even injured.

The Heela was insured for \$1,500 and as she was a money making boat, her owner is not very much, if anything, out of pocket.

Corporation Officers.

At an annual meeting yesterday, the Hilo Mercantile Company, Ltd., elected the following officers: J. W. Mason, president and manager; D. B. Smith, vice-president, and O. Omsted, secretary and treasurer.

These are the new officers of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Company: J. W. Mason, president and treasurer; I. Lievre, vice-president; R. Catton, secretary, and T. J. Higgins, general manager.

First Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, commanding the First Regiment met a number of his line and staff officers at headquarters in the bungalow Tuesday. The matter of program for the 17th inst. was discussed quite thoroughly. It was agreed that there should certainly be a parade and a review and that the battle formation exercise should be omitted. It is likely that the reviewing stand used on the Fourth of July last will be erected again.

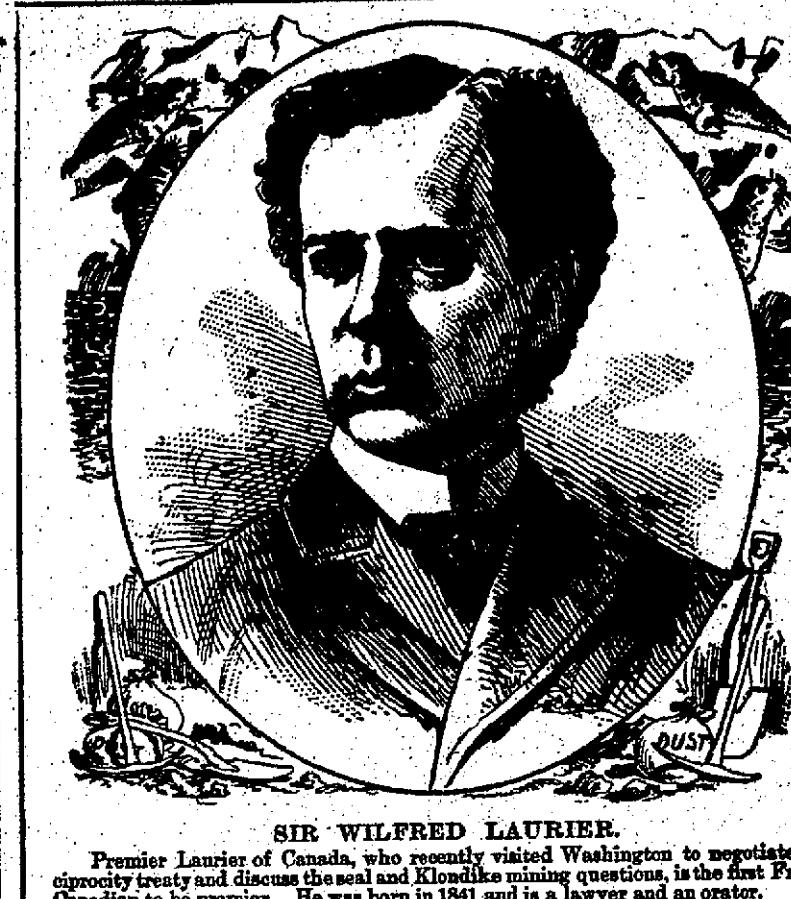
An Exchange of Land.

The Government will now be able to extend Haleakau street from Richards to Punchbowl. This is through an exchange of some land on that street with the Bishop Estate. This right of way has been wanted for a long time. The Government gets a "boot" in the trade a piece of a lot back of the new Central Fire Station and nine feet on the front of the Beretania street premises of Dr. F. R. Day. This latter new strip will be used in widening Beretania in time.

More Salvationists.

Four earnest and devoted Salvation Army lassies are expected by the Moana today from San Francisco. They will be assigned to various Hawaiian posts. One of the lassies comes to be a bride soon. A Salvation wedding will be a novelty in Honolulu. It differs quite a bit from the orthodox forms and ceremonies.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes London Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



SIR WILFRED LAURIER.

Premier Laurier of Canada, who recently visited Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty and discuss the seal and Klondike mining questions, is the first French-Canadian to be premier. He was born in 1841 and is a lawyer and an orator.

DON'T DELAY BUILDING.

When the thermometer registers 60 degrees, which has occurred recently, most people complain about it being cold. In reality it is not cold weather but one's blood is thin and does not furnish sufficient warmth to guard against the climatic changes.

MALT NUTRINE BUILD S.

This is the season when you need a fat and blood builder. You cannot expect to accomplish this end without taking something to do it—let that something be MALT NUTRINE. It is the friend of the ailing one.

EVERY DOSE EFFECTIVE.

The reputation this preparation has obtained from the Medical Profession was brought about purely upon its merits. The consumption is increasing daily and anyone who has taken the preparation speaks in the highest terms for it.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Price by the case containing one dozen bottles, \$3.50; single bottles, 35 cents.

We are the sole agents.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over all other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is well known but it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

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A LIVING FACTOR

Racial Instincts Deep Rooted and Aggressive.

DISTINCT POLITICAL FORCE

Begin With Lower Animals and Conspicuous in Man—Not Subject to Reason—in Civilization.

The deep and powerful racial instincts are inherent and are not the result of education.

Professor Shaler says: "In the discussion of human motives we must begin our inquiry among the lower animals; there alone can we see how the foundations of the human mind are laid."

"The fundamental motives, the blind impulses, which drive men to action, in which reason takes little or no part, these are not, properly speaking, human qualities at all. They took their shape and attained their power before the human stage of our life began, * * * but they are far more firm set and self determined than the higher acquisitions of the mind."

"Several passions, hunger rage, the wild impulses of flight and chase, together with reason, are in curious association in the human mind. The stronger elements of passion work more quickly than the higher ones of reason."

"Among the lower animals, instinctive habits are conspicuous in almost every part of the field. Next after the several passions, the instinct for food, and the parental instinct, we must place the hatred of the neighbor, provided the neighbor trespasses on their privileges."

"When we leave the inferior levels of life through which man passed, and come to man himself, we find in the lower races an almost precise repetition of the conditions of the lower animals; the only variations are the effect of his more discerning mind. Even in the best adjusted states, it is only the more cultivated people, whose sympathies are so enlarged, that are ready to extend to unseen men any consideration."

"It is easy to perceive that the capacity of sympathy, the power of loving the fellow man in a strange aspect, is rare even in our own cultivated people."

"The capacity for rage against the opponent everywhere lies below the smooth surface of our modern civilization, as the blood beneath the skin. Under excitement, a civilized people will become the brutal savages and a mob. The mobs of Paris, during many revolutions, the mobs of strikers in England and America show the latent ferocity of men. The great problem of modern life is to extend the higher qualities of sympathy to all."

"Whatever sets men apart limits the boundary of sympathy. It is the old animal instinct: 'To wear a different hat is to have the tattoo in different lines and it will mark the bounds of outer curves in the lower kinds of man; speaking a different dialect will serve in a higher station.'

"The prejudice of commercial fashion is so strong in London, that an honest upright, responsible person, without a silk hat, was open to the suspicion only a few years ago of being an irresponsible person. The wisest man with a soft hat had little standing. Dressing in a checked suit destroyed credit. The Bank of England would not permit a few years ago a clerk to wear a moustache, although it is difficult to connect the checked suit, or the soft hat or a moustache with fidelity or intelligence in the discharge of duty."

"The intense prejudice of the British and French towards each other prevents them from admitting that either race has virtue or generosity. No Frenchman would admit that an Englishman lived who was fit to govern the French people."

Professor Shaler continues: "The Chinaman is a member of a very cultivated race. He is probably more cultivated than the ordinary people of our own kind, but our failure to see in him, ourselves, our own motives and trials, makes an end of all feeling of brotherhood, so far as the feeling depends upon the sense."

In Hong Kong and Singapore, where the Chinese merchants live in a style of extravagance, quite beyond the British merchants, they are regarded as intruding rivals of another race.

These racial dislikes are seen in the antipathies of the whites and negroes in the United States. As a rule, a negro is not permitted to enter the theatre of northern city, or if he is, is placed by himself. Christian negroes are not permitted in the majority of northern churches to occupy pews with the whites. Riots have taken place in northern towns, because negro children were allowed by the authorities to enter white schools. On the other hand, the negroes prefer to keep to themselves as a rule. Gail Hamilton cited the case of a church, erected by northern settlers in Virginia, to which the negroes were invited, but they declined, preferring their own inferior house.

The Independent (N. Y.) recently said that the Negro Presbyterians of the South, have of their own choice, separated from the white Presbyterians. The whites like it and the negroes prefer it. The racial instincts work even at the foot of the Throne. The Independent adds: "It is very nice, even if it is not Christian."

It is well known that a young Englishman, living in the States is excluded from any political promotion, as a rule, simply because he is a Britisher. An American would fare the same way in England, or France.

"In political and social life, the

racial instincts generally exclude the use of reason, and although they may remain dormant, under ordinary circumstances, they will become fierce and unreasonable, when excited, without regard to education, religion or the proper conduct of life."

C. R. BISHOP RESIGNS.

No Longer Trustee Under Bernice Peauhi Bishop Fund.

Mr. Charles R. Bishop has resigned as a trustee under the Bernice Peauhi Bishop fund and as a trustee of the Bishop Museum. His resignation was acted on by the Supreme Court Tuesday in response to a petition from the Bishop Estate and Mr. S. M. Damon was re-appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Damon was one of the original trustees but resigned when he went to England to represent the Government at the Queen's Jubilee. Mr. W. O. Smith was appointed to fill his place in order that a sufficient number of trustees might be in Honolulu at one time to conform to the provisions of Mrs. Bishop's will.

The matter of Mr. Bishop's resignation has been before the trustees for about three months. In the early part of October, 1897, he wrote to the trustees from San Francisco. He stated that he had become a permanent resident of California and appreciated the necessity of having all the trustees of the fund reside in Honolulu. He asked that his resignation be accepted. The trustees nominated Mr. Damon in his stead and yesterday the nomination was confirmed by the Supreme Court and the appointment made.

Acting on the appointment petition was made to the Circuit Court, under the jurisdiction of which Court the trust comes, for an order authorizing such assignment of the property as will vest the entire property in the new board of trustees as constituted with Mr. Damon as a member. Petition was also made to the Circuit Court for an order to confirm the appointment of Mr. Damon as a member of the trustees of the Museum.

WILL SWIM FOR MEDALS.

Four Match Events Followed By Water Polo.

A new program has been arranged for the swimming meet to be held near the boat houses in the harbor on the afternoon of Saturday, January 22. The conduct of the races has been put into the hands of the H. A. A. C. and that organization will appoint officials and put the time on record. These will be the events:

1/4 mile.
100 yards for natives only.
50 yards championship open.
1/2 mile championship open.

The prizes will be trophy medals. No entry fee will be charged and entries may be made up to the time of the starting of each race. The book is now with Jas. L. Torbert at the Pacific Hardware Company's. It is expected that the contest of the day will be between Renear and Kimoko in the 100 yards event. Renear won the championship of the United States in an amateur race for the distance at Chicago a year ago. Since arrival here he has been defeated by Kimoko and is anxious for another trial with the native. John Marshall is expected to enter and there are about a dozen other foreigners who will start.

The races will begin promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It will take an hour to finish them. After that there will be a game of water polo-aquatic football—between the following teams: Captain Mitchell—Mayne, Scott, Becher, Cook, Lyle and Wirud. Captain Renear—Jones, Bower, Kiley, Faneuf, Harris, Davis. Substitutes—Whitehead and Scanlan.

DEMURRER OVERRULLED.

One More Chapter in Litigation of Sumner Estate.

Tuesday Judge Perry overruled the demurrer interposed on behalf of J. K. Sumner to the petition of Maria K. Davis for the appointment of guardian and receiver. The petition alleges that Sumner has for years been mentally incapable of caring for himself and managing his estate, all of which has been due to mental decay and loss of memory due to old age. The demurrer holds that the petition does not set forth sufficient evidence to warrant such appointment, and further that the petition contains no averment that J. K. Sumner is a person for whom this Court has authority by law to appoint a guardian.

Judge Perry holds that so far as a receiver is concerned the Court is, in his opinion, without authority to make such appointment. After quoting many cases for definition of insane persons, Judge Perry concludes by overruling the demurrer.

Heavy Rains.

There are several reports from Hilo concerning wetness. One is that there were 21 inches of rain in eight days and the other is that there were eight inches of rain in 21 minutes. Anyhow it has been raining in Hilo. But it was dry there in October and November. At Laupahoehoe last week the precipitation was 19 inches in three days. The plantation people are pleased, but find that the dampness interferes somewhat with the work of cane cutting.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Grau returned from a pleasant vacation trip to Kauai yesterday morning. She will now start in again with her school.

CHAS. H. ELDREDGE

Death Calls Away Another Veteran Citizen.

ILLNESS BUT A FEW HOURS

At 10 o'clock Last Evening—Mason and Prominent G. A. R. Member. Years in a Business House.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Chas. H. Eldredge died suddenly at his home in Nuuanu Valley at 10 o'clock last night. There were in the house at the time only Mrs. Eldredge and daughter and trained nurses that had been called during the afternoon.

In the latter part of 1897, and for a couple of days of the new year, Mr. Eldredge had been ailing. For a few



CHAS. H. ELDREDGE.

days up to Monday last, he had been up again and was supposed to be in his usual health. On last Sunday, he was a caller at the home of John Lucas and was at his place of business the following day. On Monday evening, Mr. Eldredge was not feeling well and yesterday morning concluded that he was too ill to come to town. At 10 in the forenoon he had an attack of heart trouble. Dr. C. B. Cooper was called. The patient was in a serious condition but there were no apprehensions that the sickness would result fatally. Even at 1 p. m., when there was another fainting spell, no alarm was felt as to the outcome. Mr. Eldredge had been a strong man physically and had great courage and will power. Neither his appearance nor his utterances indicated his real condition. In the middle of yesterday afternoon Drs. Cooper and Wood called at the home and when they left, Mr. Eldredge seemed to be on the road of recovery. The third and last attack came at 10 o'clock last night. Death was very peaceful. There was neither struggle nor keen suffering. The chord was snapped on the instant and the life of a true man went out.

Chas. H. Eldredge was born at Charleston, Mass., June 4, 1842, and was consequently over fifty-five years of age. He was a Union soldier during the civil war in the United States and saw much active service. On the field he was wounded several times and carried a bullet in one shoulder. He was an intensely patriotic man and was prominent in the Grand Army post here. For many observances of Decoration Day, he was the Grand Marshal and was always a faithful attendant upon meetings and ready and anxious to forward the interests of the organization and to aid and assist any veteran in distress. He enjoyed the acquaintance and esteem of some of the most noted veteran soldiers in the United States. Among his fellow men, Mr. Eldredge was a firm and staunch friend and socially and in the home was in every way a man to be admired. He was a member of the American Legion of Honor and was a Past Master Mason, and had affiliated with Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, of this city.

Mr. Eldredge has been in Hawaii 17 or 18 years and during all of that time had held an important and remunerative position with the house of Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd. He was a stockholder in the corporation and handled the merchandise department. To the business community here his death is a distinct loss. He will be missed in many transactions and the familiar face of one of the valued members will be missed from the Pacific Club.

LAID TO REST.

Impressive Funeral of the Late C. H. Eldredge.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The body of the late C. H. Eldredge was laid to rest in the G. A. R. plot, Nuuanu cemetery, yesterday afternoon, amidst the mourning of family, friends and fraternities. The services at the house began at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. After this, the body was conducted down to the cemetery by the Hawaiian Lodge, of which the deceased was a member. At the grave, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh finished the services begun at the house and then the Masons were given charge and the beautiful and impressive service of that order was performed. Numerous friends stood about the grave decorated with many beautiful floral designs, sent in during the day. The funeral was in charge of Ed. A. Williams. The pall bearers were as follows: Minister J. A. King, Judge Whiting, Jas. G. Spencer, W. M. Giffard, Harry Whitney, L. L. La Pierre, Captain Campbell, C. B. Edwards.

Miss Grau returned from a pleasant vacation trip to Kauai yesterday morning. She will now start in again with her school.



JOHN W. GRIGGS.

John W. Griggs, who is slated to succeed Judge McKenna as attorney general, is the first Republican governor New Jersey has had in twenty-five years. He is an able lawyer.

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor

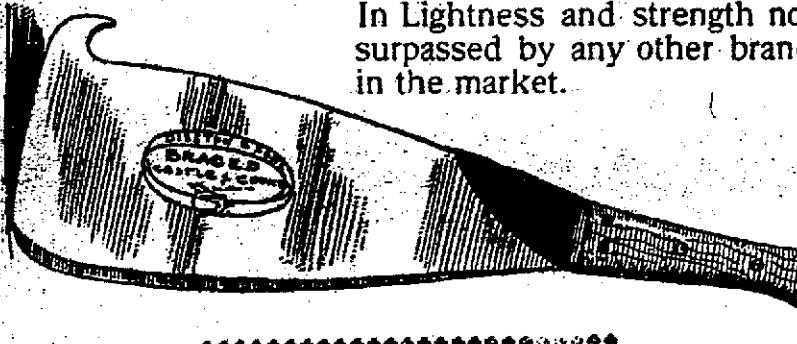
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In Lightness and strength not surpassed by any other brand in the market.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Sheet Brass, Zinc, Lead; Galvanized Buckets. Differential Pulleys, Coil Chain, Fence Wire, Window Glass, Paints and Oils.

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Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSES, 1st of March, 1898.

The Direction:

DR. R. FRÜHLING & DR. A. RÖSSING.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS to cure Gout, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established 1825. In boxes of 40 and 100. Cheapest and Patent Medicine. Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hawaiian Chieftain.

A BIM-WEKLY.

SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898

THE RACIAL INSTINCT.

We have collected, and published in another column, some facts and reflections on the strength of the racial instincts, because in those instincts will be found the solution of the native Hawaiians, thought and political conduct, now and hereafter. We earnestly ask the young men to seriously study the subject and so understand what appears to be foolish and even disastrous in the natives' attitude.

We have drawn elsewhere largely on the valuable writings of Professor Shaler of Harvard College, who has presented the question of the racial instincts of the negro, to the American public, and its place in politics. There can, of course, be no exhaustive discussion of this matter, in our columns. We must confine ourselves mainly to suggestions. A clearer understanding of racial instincts may help us to steer wisely through the ugly political shoals which surround us now, and will surround us for many years to come, with or without annexation. For want of space, we confine ourselves to the native race, though all that we say is equally applicable to the Portuguese, the Japanese, the Chinese, and to the Anglo-Saxon as well.

The dominant party, mainly of Anglo-Saxons is trying to establish good and stable government here. It must deal in some way with the native race, and it is under the highest obligation to deal with it justly, whether it asks for justice or not. The Anglo-Saxon with his own prejudices, and racial instincts must sufficiently appreciate the natives' prejudices and racial instincts. He should not do so in order to yield to them, but in order to understand the native line of thought. This community has been much at sea, because it failed to appreciate the force of racial instincts. In spite of education, and experience, the dominant race here thinks and acts largely on racial instincts. The reasons for it appear in the views which we print elsewhere.

The English have manifested the most intense racial feeling towards the French for several centuries. "Leave a brick at the bloody frog eater," is the sentiment of all the lower, and many of the higher English classes. Frenchmen despise the English. The literature of each country abounds in misrepresentations of the character and motives of the people of the other country. The people of both of these countries unite in despising American ways. On the other hand, the American misrepresents and despises the English and French ways. He believes in the utter selfishness of the British nation. The American here as a rule, believes that Great Britain is willing to defy the laws of God and man, and gobble up these Islands.

He refuses to believe in British justice or fairness. The Britisher, on the other hand, believes that the American has no sense of fair play, in his dealings with these Islands. The racial feelings, after all guide the thoughts of each. The racial instinct of the Englishman is for a monarchy. That of the American is for a democracy.

The English statesmen, to a large extent, refuse to accept the political theories of American statesmen. The Americans despise the House of Lords, and want to know of what use the Queen is. Running through social, political and even business life, are these racial differences, creating angry feelings, constant suspicions, and even a thirst for each other's blood. These racial prejudices exist among Christian nations, who acknowledge the same Divine being, and occupy the same heights of Christian civilization.

These conflicting views do not arise, it is evident enough, from any studious, careful examination of the subject, but come with the birth of the child, and are fostered in his education. Chauncy Depew said recently that if there were a war between the United States and Great Britain, it would be largely due to the education of American children through their school books, in the belief that the British were their natural enemies.

Having suggested briefly, the strong power of the racial instinct among civilized nations, we shall in our next issue, consider the fact and force of the native Hawaiian racial instinct.

II.

In yesterday's issue, we presented some phases of the racial feelings among the highly civilized races. We now briefly consider the native Hawaiian racial instinct. The well known attitude of the large majority of the natives, in political matters, is natural, consistent, and in accordance with the laws which govern human nature. They do not accept the overthrow of the native Government, though in reality it

was not, from its foundations a native Government. The racial instinct, working in them, precisely as it does in the foreigners, leads them to prefer natives in power or a native Monarchy, without regard to its fitness. They would, if permitted, by the dominant party, soon relapse into their ancient feudal condition, because their racial instincts would irrepressibly lead them to do so. They think through racial eyes, just as the people of other nations think through racial eyes. These racial eyes have been shaping their vision for a thousand years. With them, as with the Anglo-Saxon race, the racial feeling is never suppressed until a clear self interest demands it. Even then it often refuses to yield. So wise a man as Benjamin Franklin refused for a long time to believe in the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, owing to his racial feeling of loyalty to the British King. That sublime instrument, the Declaration of Independence, was secured by only one vote. The majority governed by racial instincts were against it for many days. The people said: "We love our King." And they changed their views only when the King's bayonets were at their breasts.

To expect the natives, with their Polynesian antecedents, their ignorance of the science of government, and their natural child-like love for their old environments, their love for the old native Monarchy, to submit without some sort of protest to the new order of things, is to expect them to rise higher in the scale of reasoning beings than any white man on these Islands has yet risen.

If all races did what was the "best" for themselves to do, this world would be indeed a Paradise. The very men who demand that the natives should do the "best" thing, include the very men, who refused themselves to do the "best" thing in previous years. If they had, annexation would probably have taken place before this time.

In spite of their racial desires the natives will never recover the status before '93, because all of the other races are really against them. There are 52,000 foreign males to 20,000 native males. The native can figure it out for himself. The natives, like all other people on earth, must take their chances. They are subject to the law of Progress, which has driven thousands of races to the wall. The old Puritan towns of New England are now largely in the hands of Roman Catholic Canadians, and the descendant of the Puritan goes to the wall. He takes his chances. It is the law of Progress. The mile stones on its highway are stained everywhere with blood, in the blind conflict of racial instinct. The blood cloud has never broken here, but he who looks closely may see it, only the size of a man's hand, in the distant sky.

The racial instincts of the native, unfortunately, invite him to defy this law of Progress. He does not know how to handle the six races, that confront him and are led by racial instincts much stronger than his own. He has been warned a thousand times of the danger of his situation. Kamehameha III. told him that unless he was thrifty, the foreigner would become his master. He even admits it himself. But his racial feeling, in the time of his extremity, masters him, just as it masters stronger races.

We, who are Hawaiian born say these words, with humiliation, and regret. We were taught in our youth to believe in a Hawaiian State. We loved it. But we recognize the law of Progress and saw many years ago, the beginning of the end.

We see also, in the future that the native will be governed by his racial instinct, which will constantly lead him into foolish paths. He is not to be censured for it, but pitied rather. With or without annexation, he will always be fooled by his own people, because the native demagogue can best strike the racial cord, and next to him is the white demagogue that will fool the native, and the native demagogue besides.

GOVERNING WEAKER RACES.

The Hilo Tribune says that: "The Advertiser unblushingly compares the Hawaiians to the savages of lands seized by European conquerors." It does. It compares them with that marvelous race of East Indians whose intellectual faculties Lord Macaulay estimated as quite equal to the European. Great Britain permits no self-government whatever to these 300,000,000. The Advertiser cited this instance, in the hope that Mr. T. H. Davies, or any other thoughtful Englishman would explain why the fixed policy of the greatest nation on earth, of refusing weaker races the right of self-government, would not apply here. We do not say that it should. We are not discussing that question. But we would like to know why loyal

subjects of the British Queen do not favor the policy of refusing self-government to the natives which the British nation accepts without reservation, in spite of the past eloquence of Edmund Burke, in denouncing its injustice, cruelty and piracy. One of the strange phases of our Lilliputian insular life is, that there are educated, intelligent, and responsible Englishmen who favor principles of political rule here, which if adopted by Great Britain would instantly dismember that great Empire.

CUBA INTERFERES.

It was the fear of a few of the cool-headed annexationists in Washington, last July, that the Cuban matter would, in some form or another, retard the ratification of the annexation treaty. This fear was reflected in this paper, and as might be expected, it was abandoned for entertaining such "anti-annexation sentiments."

It now appears that these fears are, unfortunately, realized. The intense anger of many members of Congress towards Spain, owing to her cruel conduct of the Cuban war, and their desire that the President should interfere on the grounds of humanity, has led to some coldness of feeling towards the President and a disposition to refuse aid to him in his Hawaiian policy, until he deals vigorously with Spain. This feeling is one of the strong undercurrents of political thought in Washington.

This disposition towards the President has nothing whatever to do with the merits of the Hawaiian question. Men may refuse present support to his Hawaiian policy, who believe in it. Men who believe in annexation do not believe that these Islands are now put up at auction, and the auctioneer is now shouting: "going, going, last call." The new and enlarged foreign policy of the United States is of slow growth, too slow to suit our own wishes. The incident of a difference of opinion in Washington about the Cuban affair, may retard for the moment, the movements of that policy, but probably, for no long period. At least, we can hope it will not. To believe otherwise, is to believe that the pronounced policy of 60 years was not favored by the body of the American people.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF FOR CUBA.

The appalling sufferings of the Cuban patriots is clearly and moderately described in the Washington Star, by Mr. Chas. M. Pepper, who was in these Islands last September, and is now a correspondent in Cuba.

He writes from Guiness, one of the most attractive spots on the Island. The place, contained during the year 1897, 15,000 people, of whom 9,000 were fugitives driven into the place by Weyler's order. The number of deaths in this place during the same year, 1897, was 9,000. To appreciate the fearful destruction of life from famine and disease, one has only to think of the loss of 17,000 of the inhabitants of Honolulu, in one year, from this cause.

The men who still live in the disturbed districts, are so feeble and sick from hunger and disease they are not fit for work. Even the reversal of Weyler's decree leaves the people helpless. Their little homes are destroyed, and their crops are gone. Everywhere there is want, sickness, death.

As every man, woman and child on these Islands, owing to the prices of sugar has profited directly or indirectly, out of the terrible misfortunes of the Cubans, it seems as if it would only be fair, just and generous to recognize it in some special manner.

The holding of a Fair, on behalf of the Cubans, should bring out some substantial aid. We surely are under some sort of obligations

to do something for them, because their terrible misfortune and suffering is our opportunity.

CHINESE HOMES.

We are told on excellent authority that there is a larger number of Chinese "homes" on these Islands, in which the ideas and habits of the Anglo-Saxon prevail, than there is in any other place outside of China, in proportion to the population. It is said that they are Christian homes. It is perhaps enough if they are homes where woman is treated and honored as she should be.

Whatever may be the religious views, in the future of the many Chinese children now, attending our public schools it is certain that with their present environment, they will abandon the ideas prevailing in China, and largely assimilate themselves to the Anglo-Saxons. Whether they will assimilate their vices or virtues first, remains to be seen.

Unless there is a decided increase in the numbers of Americans and Europeans, the Asiatics will in a generation become the most powerful social element here, in education, in wealth, and even in political power. If any one chooses to realize what the future will be, he has only to study the rise and marvelous growth of the Chinese in Hongkong, Singapore, Penang. The Englishmen monopolized the rich tin mines of the Banca Straits for half a century. But the frugal Chinese coolies watched and waited. All things came to them, and they now own the mines and the wealth.

If immigration be absolutely stopped, the increase of the Asiatic race will be rapid. The children now in the kindergartens and schools, will become great factors, in our social and political problems.

One of the most striking illustrations of the rapid changes here is, the racial condition of the Kamehameha schools for girls. The purely Polynesian faces make up a small minority. The story of the dying Polynesian is told at a glance. One of the interesting studies will be the relative value, in the future, of the mixture of Polynesian with the blood of European, Chinese and Japanese. Which breed will possess the strongest staying powers?

The gradual emigration of our rich men to foreign climes will be of much assistance to the easy and peaceful conquest of the Islands. The importation of more Asiatic laborers will not decrease the strength of the Asiatic grip.

THE AGE OF MAN.

The Social Science Club, on Monday evening, made another desperate attempt to fix the age of man on the earth. It is understood that the club refuses to attempt to fix the age of the modern woman on earth. The question of the age of man is extremely important to us, in our mixed political affairs. At least it is more important than a knowledge of the curious racial relations of our mixed population. Probably we cannot estimate what these relations are, until the date of the birth of primeval man is fixed. The Scriptures declare that as for man his days are as the grass. A careful study of the age of grasses may lead up to a better knowledge of the exact date when the typical monkey led out the typical man, and turned him loose on the earth. This date may be found on the monkey's almanac. Failing this, a census should be taken and primeval man should be compelled to fill up, under oath, the blanks respecting age.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist, who recently died in Paris, was one of the most remarkable men of modern times. We publish in another column a few notes regarding his association with Royalties. That a dentist, and not a trained politician became the advisor and confidant of so many distinguished people was due to the fact that he had lots of common sense and unselfish feelings which brought him very near to men and women in high station. When the Empress Eugenie fled from Paris, after the battle of Sedan, she found no French subject on whose integrity and skill she could rely, in effecting an escape to England as upon the American "tooth doctor."

Evans' case is an excellent illustration of what force of character is in life. It was a gift, and not an acquisition. It put him above rank and caste of all kinds. A clear brain with a singularly sympathetic insight made him the peer of those who governed great nations, but found that they must carry a heavy load of weariness and trouble.

et al. The plaintiff filed a bill of costs amounting to \$124.

Judge Perry has ordered that all money received by the Clerk of the Court, amounting to \$1,275.24, be paid to J. A. King as receiver of J. K. Sumner.

J. K. Sumner has in person denied the allegations of Maria S. Davis that he is mentally incapacitated from conducting his own estate. He objects to the petition of Maria S. Davis that a guardian be appointed over him.

Upon the approval of Judge Stanley it has been stipulated that William Henry shall have five days more for filing his bill of exceptions to the complaint of John Kalauao for malicious prosecution.

Judge Perry has granted the motion to strike the affidavit of J. A. King, receiver of J. K. Sumner, from the file. The Court has set January 24 as the day on which to try the merits of the case for appointment of guardian.

A motion has been filed by Ekekela Maloni to allow him to inspect all the documents in the custody of J. M. Monarrot bearing on the case brought by the latter concerning a contract lease.

R. W. Wilcox denies every allegation in the complaint brought by John Hope in the case of ejectment.

Motion was made yesterday for \$25 a week alimony and \$200 attorney's fee by Barbara Wolters in her suit for separation from E. H. F. Wolters.

TWO DECISIONS.

Hilo Portuguese Mill Co. — Kaneohe Ranch Interested.

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions yesterday. In the equity suit brought by one faction of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Co., headed by J. S. Canario against the faction headed by Jose G. Serrao concerning the legality of an election which turned on the question of the ownership of three shares of stock, the Court dismisses the appeal on one point and sustains it on the second point. The two questions at issue were decided by the Circuit Judge of the Fourth Circuit at Hilo. The Court ordered an election to be held on a certain date and declared that the three shares of stock in question were null as held by Nuno Fernandez and could not be counted.

There are 428 families connected with this congregation. These 428 homes, at which I have called at least once in the year, are scattered all the way from Kalihii valley to Diamond Head. I do not include in this list any Portuguese, unless members of the church, nor any of the many young men, whose friendship I value, who live at boarding houses or hotels. In the months past there has been times of perplexity, days of difficulty and discouragement, yet everywhere and always has our Father guided his church, and we are profoundly thankful to Him. Permit me to express to you my deep sense of obligation for your patience, for your quick, efficient and steadfast co-operation in the work which our Lord has committed to us, and to which we stand mutually pledged. May the Holy Spirit guide each one of us into holier living, and into finer, fairer service for Christ and his church.

The report of the church clerk was as follows:

There have been connected with Central Union Church since its organization 748 persons.

Membership January 1, 1897, males 212; females 312; total 524.

Additions in 1897, on confession of faith, 10; additions to Palama branch, on confession of faith, 13; additions 1897 by letters from other churches, 16; total additions: males 16; females 23; total 39.

Removals by disunion to other churches, 14; removals by disunion from Palama branch, 1; removals by death, 5; total removals, 20.

Net gain in membership in 1897, 19.

Membership January 1, 1898: Males 219; females 324; total 543; a gain during the year of 7 males and 12 females.

Members residing in Honolulu and Oahu, 475; members residing on the other Islands, 25; members residing abroad or traveling, 43.

Interesting reports were also read by the Superintendent of the Sunday School and those having in charge the various benevolent and other organizations conducted under the auspices of the church.

Circuit Court Notes.

Judge Hitchcock is disqualified from sitting in judgment in several cases of the Fourth Circuit. By request of the Chief Justice, Judge Perry will sit in such cases. Judge Perry will leave this morning.

Maria S. Davis, sister and next friend of John K. Sumner has filed notice of a motion to strike from the files and records of the Court the affidavit of J. A. King, on the ground that the filing of such a pleading or affidavit in a petition for the appointment of a guardian of an insane person is not provided for by law, statute or any rule of the Courts.

If the Supreme Court permits, the contesting parties in Rice vs. Spencer will submit their cases on briefs to be filed within five days.

Elizabeth K. Wilder and C. L. Wight deny the allegations in the complaint made by Emilie Macfarlane relative to the land at Waikiki.

Li Cheung, one of the defendants in the case of S. Ahm vs. H. Holmes, et al, denies the allegations in the complaint.

William Widdifield has been appointed guardian of the property of Maggie, Annie and William Widdifield, minor children of Annie Widdifield, deceased.

Cecil Brown and H. Focke, trustees of the estate of James W. Gay, have brought suit against J. P. Mendonca for the recovery of damages amounting to \$300, for an alleged entering by the defendant upon the property of the plaintiff and cutting firewood and timber and appropriating water from an artesian well.

Judge Stanley has denied the motion to arrest judgment in the case of J. W. Lelaloha vs. J. Paauau.

Barbara Wolters has brought suit for separation from E. H. F. Wolters. Charles Clark and Reuben Silliman were admitted to the Bar yesterday. An exception was allowed by Judge Perry yesterday to the decision allowing costs to the disclaiming defendants in the case of J. D. Paris vs. Kealoha.

et al. The plaintiff filed a bill of costs amounting to \$124.

Judge Perry has ordered that all

money received by the Clerk of the Court, amounting to \$1,275.24, be paid to J. A. King as receiver of J. K. Sumner.

J. K. Sumner has in person denied the allegations of Maria S. Davis that he is mentally incapacitated from conducting his own estate. He objects to the petition of Maria S. Davis that a guardian be appointed over him.

Upon the approval of Judge

"GROUND" WIRES

An Electrician Speaks of a Telephone Improvement.

SOME SCIENTIFIC DATA

Parallel Induction Not the Great Trouble It is said to be—Earth as an Interfering Conductor.

(By an Electrician).

When the telephone was first used on a telegraph circuit, it was noticed that hissing and frying sounds could be heard as well as telegraphic signals of all sorts, all of which had their origin in other electric circuits. Sometimes these extraneous noises were so much stronger than the telephonic speech that they quite overpowered it. The din destroyed the articulation.

This was the case when the automatic Wheatstone transmitter was employed on a telegraph circuit parallel to a telephone circuit on the same poles. This was at first interpreted as being due wholly to induction and for business purposes telephone lines were removed as far as practicable from telegraph lines. The trouble did not cease, in some cases it was nearly as bad as before and then it was apparent that the source of the disturbance was the earth itself. Both circuits made use of it as a part of their systems and their ground connections were adjacent, oftentimes practically the same. When the telephone "ground" as it was technically called was moved away there was some relief but it was found possible to detect telegraphic signals from lines separated by miles of earth.

When compared with telegraphic instruments the telephone is found to be exceedingly sensitive. A sounder requires about the tenth part of an ampere to work it properly, a relay about the hundredth of an ampere but a telephone will render speech audible with less than the millionth of an ampere and is therefore more than ten thousand times more sensitive than a telegraphic relay. When the earth is made to form a part of an electric circuit the current does not go in a narrow strip from one ground terminal to the other but spreads out in a wide sheet much broader than perhaps most have imagined. Thus if the "grounds" be no more than three or four miles apart the spreading earth current can be traced in a sheet as much as two miles wide. If the "grounds" be still further apart with streams of water gas and water pipes and other conductors better than the earth itself, and these will conduct some of it but not all, the stronger the current the more it is spread and telephone ground connection anywhere in its path will receive its share unavoidably. In cities and towns employing the Trolley railway system, the rails form part of the circuit. As they lie upon the earth, the earth necessarily conducts away a notable part of the current no matter how large the rails and good the connections. For instance, in Boston, where great pains has been taken to provide ample metallic conductors in rails and return wires a thousand amperes has been found to return through the earth to the power-house, and this is something like ten per cent of the whole output. How widely such a current may spread may be imagined, and one may compare such a current with the minute one needed for telephonic work. One must remember that a steady current does not effect the telephone at all, it is only when the current varies in strength above a certain rate 20 or 40 times a second that it begins to be troublesome. The variations in strength come from the Morse Key or its substitutes in telegraphy, from some types of arc lighting dynamos, from alternating dynamos for incandescent lighting and from the motors in railway work. Though there be a thousand amperes in the earth, if the variation be but one ampere, the nine hundred and ninety-nine which are constant are not offensive, hence it does not matter so much how much current is in the earth as how rapidly it varies. There are other currents in the earth due to natural causes such as lightning, auroras, etc., which have sometimes been destructive to the telephone and its connections.

To protect both service and the telephone itself, there is one remedy, namely to cease using the ground as a part of the useful circuit and to provide each instrument with a complete wire circuit. Telephone companies are adopting this method everywhere as fast as practicable. It is more costly to establish and maintain, but it has been made necessary by the nature of electrical action and by the increase in industrial enterprises within the past ten years.

This matter should be given attention.

EXPERTS ON WATER.

A Little Scientific Temperance Sermon.

MR. EDITOR:—"Ignorance is the curse of God: knowledge the wing with which we fly to heaven."—Shakespeare.

In your issue of the 1st inst. you say, "we notice that it is the unwritten law of medical men not to suggest or enlarge upon the dreadful evils of intemperance in the use of alcohol or ice water. It is a cunning profession."

Let me, sir, call attention to the

fact that touching alcohol there have been many notable exceptions to your statement, and that those who openly teach that its use as a beverage in any of its forms is not only unnecessary, but injurious, are yearly increasing in number, and are, happily, be it said, amongst the foremost minds in the profession.

The learned William B. Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S., examiner in physiology in the University of London, Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, received one hundred guineas for the "best essay on the use of alcoholic beverages in health and disease." In the preface thereto he says he believes it to be in the power of the Clerical and Medical professions combined, so to influence the opinion and practice of the educated classes, as to promote the spread of this principle, total abstinence, to a degree which no other agency can effect. The learned physician further states that, upwards of two thousand of his professional brethren of all grades and degrees, from the court physicians and leading metropolitan surgeons to the humble country practitioner, signed the following certificate:

"We, the undersigned, are of opinion:

"1. That a very large proportion of human misery, including poverty, disease and crime is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.

"2. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, etc.

"3. That persons accustomed to such drinks may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually.

"4. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality and the happiness of the human race."

In the fourth of the Cantor lectures on alcohol, the learned Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, F. R. S., says at page 73: "Here, however, I leave the theoretical point to revert to the practical, and the practical is this: that alcohol cannot by any ingenuity of excuse be classified amongst the foods of man. It neither supplies matter for construction nor heat. On the contrary, it injures construction and it reduces temperature."

At the close of lecture the sixth, the same thoughtful scientist says: "If this agent (alcohol) does really for the moment cheer the weary, and impart a flush of transient pleasure to the enwearied who crave for mirth, its influence, doubtful even in these modest and moderate degrees, is an infinitesimal advantage, by the side of an infinity of evil for which there is no compensation, and no human cure."

"If thou sayest, Behold, we knew not this: Doth not He that weigheth the heart consider it? And he that keepeth thy soul doth not He know it?"

I am, sir, yours obediently,

LAYMAN.

December, 1897.

KEVNETH.

He Escapes From Agnews and is Recaptured.

Poor Kenneth Duncan! He has been having trouble upon trouble again. Duncan was well known here about three years ago, delivering some eloquent sermons. A dispatch from the Coast says:

Kenneth Duncan, formerly a Presbyterian minister in Chicago and San Francisco, has been returned to the insane asylum at Agnews, from which institution he had escaped. On coming to town, he promptly stole a bicycle and sold it to a pawnbroker for \$3 and it was this offense that led to his capture and return to the asylum. Duncan, who is yet a young man, was once a prominent minister, but he took to drink. He continued to degenerate and was finally arrested for stealing from a friend. Soon afterward he was adjudged insane and was sent to Agnews.

Justice Van Brunt.

Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court of New York, received in the last election 259,000 votes out of 260,000 cast in the borough of Manhattan.

He is extremely brusque in his manner and offends many lawyers. He has always been a Tammany man.

At a banquet given to him by the members of the Lotos club, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the distinguished lawyer spoke. He said: "I confess that I have always been afraid of him. I have feared his knowledge of law. I have feared his austere countenance. He is not so severe as he looks.

'He hides a smiling Providence

Behind a frowning face.'

"I have feared his keen insight. I have always gone to Court with my magazines loaded with a good deal I wanted to conceal or disguise. It is a part of our profession to mislead. I have never been able to mislead Justice Van Brunt, although I have tried to for many years."

Bennington Reception

The reception and dance aboard the U. S. S. Bennington will be from 8 to 11 tonight. The band aboard ship will furnish the music and the decks will be beautifully lighted with incandescent lights and decorated with flags of various nations, bunting and pennants.

A Valuable Horse.

Some idea of the enormous prices paid for race horses may be gained from the following dispatch which was recently sent out from Louisville, Ky.: "Billy" Lakeland, the well known Eastern trainer, has closed a deal for

Hamburg, John E. Madden's great two-year-old, by Hanover—Lady Bee, and the colt will in the future wear the colors of a wealthy New Yorker. When seen this morning Lake and admitted having bought the colt for William L. Powers for \$60,000, the highest price ever paid for a thoroughbred in this country, with the exception of St. Blaise, who brought \$100,000.

Dire Philikia.

The one who can match—in Honolulu or elsewhere—this true tale of a woman's distress is at liberty to make the attempt. Her husband had left on a very extended trip. The first letter would reach her in about three weeks, and the next in not less than as many months. The initial missive was bulky. Extra postage was required. After a neighbor left and with seclusion and freedom for an hour in sight, the anxious wife settled down to read the letter. Just then there were screams from the nursery. The mother hastened to the rescue. While she was gone the Chinese houseboy came along, saw the letter on the floor, where it had been dropped, swept it up and tossed it into the fire. This he blandly admitted, not knowing that his life was in danger.

Twelve Days Out.

The American bark, S. C. Allen, Johnson master, arrived in port at 9:30 o'clock last night and anchored off Brewer's wharf, after making a splendid trip of 12 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 1,000 tons of general merchandise for Theo. H. Davies & Co., and 264,000 feet of lumber for Allen & Robinson.

For the first three days after leaving San Francisco, the S. C. Allen met with very rough weather. Then there sprung up a fresh breeze from the northeast which held all the way to port.

Court Martial.

The court martial gun aboard the Baltimore was fired at the usual hour yesterday morning. The victim was Anderson, recently captured on Kauai and returned here. He is charged with the theft of the mess money from the Baltimore. The case was not finished yesterday, and the gun will be heard again today at 10 a.m.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar 4½ c.

The Ostrom brothers are here from Kohala to leave for the Klondike.

The U. S. F. S. Baltimore will leave port next week for target practice.

Old books rebound to make them last and look like new at the Gazette office.

A reception and dance is to be given aboard the U. S. S. Bennington this evening.

All the Nuuanu reservoirs are full to the top on account of the recent steady rains.

Great changes are soon to be made in the dress uniform of the United States Army.

Senator McCandless reports the Klondike fever raging in the Kohala, Hawaii, district.

A veterinary book especially for these Islands is soon to be issued by the Hollister Drug Co.

Consideration of land matters occupied the time of the Cabinet largely at its meeting yesterday.

Judge A. Perry goes to Hilo today and while there will try some cases for Circuit Judge Hitchcock.

Invitations are out for a dance on board the U. S. S. Bennington on Friday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock.

At the range tomorrow afternoon picked teams of the Sharpshooters' company will contest for a dinner.

Geo. H. McLain is no longer in the employ of L. B. Kerr and has no authority to collect money on account of said L. B. Kerr.

The annual dinner of the Sharpshooters' Company will take place at the Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday night next at 8 o'clock.

The work on the new road at the Pali will be fully completed on Tuesday next. The fence, the last thing, is now being rushed to completion.

The Cabinet yesterday read six applications for pardon from Oahu prisoners. Recommendations will be made to the Council of State in due time.

Quite a number of people are commenting on the remarkable horse story in the Advertiser of yesterday. It is agreed that the incident is entirely possible.

An aged Chinaman serving six months on the "Reef" for petty larceny asks that he be allowed to leave jail and depart the country. He has applied to the Executive Council.

The Interior Department has caused to be set adrift, off the harbor, several white glass bottles containing inscriptions. Finders please communicate with the Interior office, stating location where found.

Hollister & Co., tobacconists, Fort and Merchant, have received the long looked for Manila cigarettes (no paper, all tobacco), made especially for this market. If you enjoy a short smoke, give them a trial, as they are the genuine article. Other new goods just being opened.

Behind a frowning face'

"I have feared his keen insight. I have always gone to Court with my magazines loaded with a good deal I wanted to conceal or disguise. It is a part of our profession to mislead. I have never been able to mislead Justice Van Brunt, although I have tried to for many years."

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MISS SKERRETT.**Admiral's Daughter Temporarily Leaves Stage.**

NEW YORK—Miss Edythe Wentworth Skerrett, daughter of late Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N., who recently adopted the stage as a profession and joined the Empire Stock Company, has been obliged to abandon her proposed career for the present on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Miss Skerrett has been rehearsing with the Empire Company for the last fortnight and was to have made her first appearance in public in "The Conqueror" next Tuesday night. Later on Miss Skerrett hopes to be able to carry out her original plans, and she has Mr. Frohman's assurance that in that case she will find a place ready for her in the company.

All Hands Sing.

Under the direction of Chaplain Freeman there was held aboard the U. S. S. last evening what was termed an "old time song service." An organ was placed on deck where there was plenty of room and a selected choir led in the singing, with everybody joining in the choruses. In this manner an hour was very agreeably spent. The service will be repeated in a few weeks.

The band gave a concert at the Executive building grounds yesterday.

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Read the

PUNAHOU POINTS

Preparatory Dept. Has
Increased Attendance.

Success of New Primary Grade
Teacher-Building Improvement.
Pauahi Hall Light-Paintings.

The Punahou Preparatory School has opened the new term with increased membership, and the present school year is likely to be even more prosperous than last year, when the pupils numbered 140.

Miss Ely, who has charge of the primary grade, is very successful in her work, and quite popular with the little folks. She is thoroughly familiar with the latest and best methods of teaching, having recently filled the situation of principal of the primary department of the Armour Institute at Chicago. The trustees of the college are wise in securing the highest talent for the training of the young children.

A large double balcony has just been built upon the mauka side of the Preparatory school building, contributing much to the comfort of the pupils and teachers. The primary department has increased lighting facilities and a window garden has been added.

The assembly room of Pauahi hall and two adjoining recitation rooms have been painted a soft green tint, which is agreeable to the eye and renders the rooms more suitable for reading and studying. The frieze is also green, a few shades darker. Several additions have recently been made to the art collection, among them being a beautiful oil painting of a branch of a bread fruit tree—the work of Mrs. Persis G. Taylor, and given by her as a Christmas present to the college.

D. Howard Hitchcock has recently loaned to the college his famous painting—"At Fontainebleau"—which was hung in the saloon at Paris. The picture is placed in an excellent light, the position being selected by the artist.

CANAL SEEMS NEARER.

Chicago Firm Commissioned to Negotiate.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Chicago may build the Nicaragua canal. Practical men from this city, joined with a few New Yorkers, are planning that the work shall be undertaken if the results of a journey to be commenced tomorrow are satisfactory. Twelve or more engineers and contractors of Chicago, with a number of outsiders, will sail from New York tomorrow by the steamer Finance of the Panama Line for a fifty-days' sojourn on the proposed route of the canal. They have been at the Fifth-avenue Hotel since Sunday morning, making up the party, which is first to go to Colon, thence to Corinto, over the line of the canal, and thence to Greytown.

This step is the most important in Nicaragua canal affairs since the old company virtually admitted that after an expenditure of more than \$4,000,000 it could not go on, and this matter now confronts Congress with the Morgan bill, asking reimbursement to that amount.

Chicago will be asked to furnish 15,000,000 pounds of dynamite for rock work. Chicago railroads will be called on to ship to New Orleans, and thence to Greytown, 1,000,000 tons of coal, to say nothing of thousands of tons of provisions and other supplies.

ENGLISH FLEET IN ORIENT.

Aggregation of War Machines Second Only to Channel Squadron.

LONDON, December 27.—Great Britain has at present in Chinese waters a naval fleet which, in point or strength, is second only to her great Channel and Mediterranean squadrons. It numbers no less than 19 warships of the most modern and improved types. And hard by, in Australian waters, is another fleet, consisting of 14 ships of war, every one of which is an up-to-date fighting machine. This Australian squadron can be united with the China fleet proper in five days.

The entire British force now off Korea is under command of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Buller, K. C. B., who is flying his flag on board the battleship Centurion. Second in command is Rear Admiral Oxley, on board the cruiser Grafton.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Russia and China Have Had Negotiations.

BERLIN, December 30.—The Tageblatt Rundschau declares that Russia and China have been negotiating for many months; that China consented last October to a temporary Russian occupation of Port Arthur, and that England, hearing of this, demanded a cession of the islands at Hongkong, a strip of coast opposite Kow Loon and the mouth of the river Canton, but, knowing that France also wanted com-

pensation, England suggested that she should take Hainan Island.

The Tageblatt says Prince Henry of Prussia will visit the Mikado and the King of Korea. Its Kell correspondent says a further force of marines will start for China in January.

According to the Neuste Nachrichten of Leipzig, Prince Bismarck disclaims all responsibility for Germany's policy in China, but he approves it and wishes it pressed with energy on the assumption that it implies an entente with Russia.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

Ambassador Hay Likely to Succeed Him as Secretary.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—It is probable that Secretary Sherman will retire in the new year, in which event he will be succeeded by Ambassador Hay. The aged statesman had intended to retire some time ago, and would have done so had not the newspapers demanded it imperatively. Now that the storm is over, however, he has decided to give up the cares of office.

The somewhat independent actions of J. W. Foster have produced a measure of friction between that gentleman and the head of the State Department, while Sherman's failure to comprehend Lord Salisbury's notes on several occasions has produced the impression in Government circles that it is wise, in view of impending affairs in the East, that there should be at the head of the State Department an officer better able to deal with foreign affairs, according to diplomatic usage.

Colonel Hay's experience fits him for this position, and he and the President are in correspondence in regard to the matter.

TO STRENGTHEN GIBRALTAR.

Work of Modernizing the Great Fortifications Progressing.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Reports received at the Navy Department indicate that the British Government is pushing the work of modernizing the great fortifications at the rock or Gibraltar with all speed and that not less than 5,000 Spanish workmen pass daily over the lines to and from their work on the fortifications.

A large number of the heaviest pieces of artillery are being put in place, a great dock is under construction and the plan of defense permits of the absolute protection of a vast British fleet under the guns of the fortress. Contrary to the policy pursued in some other British fortifications, the soldiers in charge made no objection to an examination of the work by American naval officers and sailors and seemed rather proud of the strength of their position.

THE BILL IS SIGNED.

American Market Closed to Imported Seal Skins.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster had a brief conference with the President today, after which the President approved the bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

The act prohibits the killing of seals by American citizens, except as they may be taken on the Pribilof Islands by the North American Commercial Company. It also prohibits the importation of seal-skins into the United States "raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured." The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$2000 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both, for each offense, including the forfeiture to the United States of the vessel, its tackle and cargo.

TRADES COUNCIL APPROVES.

Mr. Fitzgerald's Work for Annexation Endorsed.

The Examiner of December 31 says: The Building Trades Council have endorsed the actions of Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald in urging at Washington, D. C., on their behalf the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, advocating the eight hour labor law, supporting the anti-immigration bill and striving to have a clause inserted in the specifications for the new post office in this city requiring that all the stone be dressed in San Francisco.

Incidentally Mr. Fitzgerald defended himself against the attacks of certain local papers and the council renewed its advocacy of Hawaiian annexation in a series of very strong resolutions.

Six Seamen Meet Death.

HALIFAX, December 28.—A special dispatch from Bermuda reports an accident at sea to the ship Vanloo in which six lives were lost. The Vanloo, which is on a voyage from Cardiff to St. John, N. B., put in there owing to a loss of sail. She reports that on the 20th instant the foreyard suddenly parted and fell to the deck. A number of men were at work in the rigging at the time and others were on deck immediately below.

Further details of the two accidents on the ship show that the total number of men killed and drowned was six, of whom five met death when the

foreyard broke from its fastenings. One man was killed the day before by falling from aloft.

FORMING A CABINET.

England Japan Thought to Be in Close Touch.

LONDON, December 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, dated yesterday (Thursday), says: A British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived at Chemulpo (the port of Seoul). It is reported that there are two Japanese cruisers in the Yang tse Kiang river. Japan is working night and day preparing for war.

It is believed that the British and Japanese fleets are in close touch. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio says Marquis Ito is forming a Cabinet. According to a dispatch to the same paper from Nagasaki, dated yesterday (Thursday), it is believed that Marquis Ito will aim to maintain a peaceful attitude.

PLAQUE AGAIN RAGING.

It Breaks Out Anew in a Bombay District.

BOMBAY, December 29.—There has been a fresh outbreak of the plague, especially in the Mandvi district, where the inhabitants are seeking safety in flight.

There were fifty-four new cases of plague and thirty-seven deaths from that disease today. The total plague returns from Bombay up to date are 14,257 cases and 11,882 deaths.

WILL TOUCH AT HONOLULU.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The warship Mohican, which has been thoroughly overhauled at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has been turned over to the training service and will be put in commission about January 10th under command of Commander Bern, lately commander of the Marion. Most of the officers of the latter ship will be transferred to the Mohican. This ship is to receive about 150 apprentice boys on the Pacific coast, and probably will start with them about the middle of January on a cruise around the world.

According to present plans some time will be spent among the South sea islands, where the American navy has not been represented to any extent since 1883.

AMERICA AND THE PANAMA CO.

PARIS, December 28.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Panama Canal Company today a report was read holding out the prospect of some definite scheme being submitted toward the end of the next year.

The report mentions the United States Nicaraguan Commission and promises full facilities and a hearty welcome to the commissioners when they visit the Panama works. It expresses the conviction that the United States Congress and the American people will eventually accept the Panama scheme.

ASSETS GO FOR A SONG.

BOSTON, December 29.—By the order of the United States District Court the remaining assets of the defunct Maverick National Bank were sold at auction today. The securities, which were in the nature of unpaid notes, executions and judgments, amounting to \$1,095,890, brought just \$429. Many of the notes were signed by office boys and persons of no official responsibility. The depositors of the bank have received 95 per cent. of their claims.

WEYLER UNDER ARREST.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A cable from Madrid says: General Weyler's reported arrest at a last hour tonight, following the seizure of three newspapers, indicated that the Government is determined to forestall any diplomatic action of the United States in connection with the publication of the memorial which the former Captain-General of Cuba has addressed to the Queen assailing President McKinley.

BROAD JUMP RECORD BROKEN.

SYRACUSE, (N. Y.), December 28.—Leroy Yakley of this city broke the American amateur standing broad jump record, without weights, in the Young Men's Christian Association contest tonight. He jumped 10 feet 10 inches, beating the record held by A. G. Schwane of 10 feet 9 inches.

HONOLULU PETITION FOR BANK.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Several persons in Hawaii have made application to have reserved the title of the "First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu." The First National Bank is to be established after the ratification of the annexation treaty.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for chrop, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

BOSTON, December 28.—At a meeting of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions today it was voted to send a deputation to China, consisting of the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Department; Colonel Charles C. Hawkins and Samuel H. Hapleigh of Alston. Missionaries in China have requested this of them, as they wish the executive officials to know their work and its surroundings, as they themselves know it by actual contact and observation.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—

It is now practically admitted by Durrant's lawyers that the belfry murderer is in the last ditch. Should the Supreme Court decline to grant the certificate of probable cause the battle for Durrant's life will be at an end, and on January 7th he will hang by the neck until dead. Durrant is now in the cell of the condemned in San Quentin Prison.

NEW YORK, December 29.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: Salvaged is threatened with another revolution.

The Navy Department telegraphed orders today to the gunboat Marquette at Mare Island, directing her to proceed to La Libertad immediately.

HAVANA, December 29.—The Government will go into effect on Saturday next, and will be formed of five secretaries, with their chairman (six all told). The list of Government secretaries is already foretold by cable, with the exception that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will be under Senior Laureano Rodriguez instead of Senior Fernandez de Castro.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, whose resignation will take effect tomorrow, called on the President to pay his respects and said good-bye. Mr. Eckels will leave for Chicago tomorrow morning. His successor, Charles G. Dawes, will qualify as Comptroller tomorrow and take charge of the office next Monday.

LONDON, December 29.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the invitation of the Unionists of York to contest that seat in Parliament, vacated by the death of Sir Francis Lockwood.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Countess Festetics will soon leave for Hongkong, where she will join her husband and the yacht. The Countess will write a diary of the trip to the South Sea Islands and publish it. It will be illustrated with photographs.

LONDON, December 29.—This being the eighty-eighth birthday of the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, the usual congratulations were sent to Hawarden and to Cannes, where Mr. Gladstone is improving, though still suffering from neuralgia.

SANTA CRUZ, December 29.—The Watsonville Sugar Factory has closed down for the season. About 110,000 tons of beets were crushed, the output of which was 15,000 tons of sugar.

LONDON, December 29.—It is rumored that the Marquis of Hertford will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada.

HAVANA, December 30.—The official gazette will print tomorrow an edict of General Blanco permitting the exportation of tobacco.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club!

—No. 5—

NOW OPEN

\$1.00 Per Week!

F. J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Fort Street. Honolulu.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

Art

Goods

AND

Artists' Supplies.

King Bros. Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges

by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll., and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

FOR WORKING KOA

Special Machinery Order-
ed From Hilo.Consignment of Frogs Expected.
Another Kamaaina Passes
Away.

It is possible that much of the valuable woods of the Islands may be saved. The Herald says that J. S. Bailey has sent an order to the Coast for machinery suitable for sawing and treating hard woods such as koa and pride of India. Much of this character of wood is now used for fires while its value is much greater than that of wood commonly used for that purpose. Mr. Bailey now has a quantity of it from Mr. Gambleson, and is prepared to buy more when brought to his yard on Front street. It is said that there are vast quantities of this character of timber being wasted in Hilo.

THEY WILL CROAK IN HILO.

The Herald says that Attorney W. S. Wise will import bull frogs into Hawaii. It is expected that seven dozen fine specimens will arrive by the Annie Johnson and it is the intention of Mr. Wise to distribute them in the fresh water ponds in the vicinity of Hilo. He has already selected three places and will have enough frogs for four more ponds—creeks are not suitable. Persons desiring them should communicate with Mr. Wise at once. These are much more hardy than the fish that were sent down and it is expected that they will arrive in good order and breed in March next. By the autumn it may be possible for the people of Hilo to serve at their dinners the finest of all delicacies so far discovered.

Mrs. Keahioa Naihmu who died here on Monday last was one of the most respected Hawaiians on the Island. She was a chiefess in the Puna district and descended from royal stock.

For ten years she was an Hawaiian missionary to Micronesia and was a woman of beautiful character. She was buried from Hall Church on Tuesday, Rev. S. L. Dasha conducting the services. She leaves a husband and one son.

Mr. Von Gravemeyer, formerly the manager of the Reciprocity Sugar mill of Hamoa, Maui, has been appointed manager of the Hilo Portuguese Mill, succeeding A. Hanneberg. Mr. von Gravemeyer came up by the last Kinau. Mr. Rosseier, who boiled the last crop, is still in charge of the boiling department although it is not known yet if he will take off the '98 crop.

The U. S. Consular Agency will be again established over the old store formerly occupied by C. E. Richardson. Being on Front street, and almost opposite to the Custom House, a better location could not have been secured.

The Waiakea Mill began cutting cane on Monday last. Grinding started on Tuesday.

SAILOR TROUBLE.

Consul Haywood as Judge in Men
vs. a Mate

Up until yesterday, there was a spirit of dissatisfaction among the men of the ship W. F. Babcock, which arrived just recently from Baltimore and the burden of complaint, as laid in at Consul General Haywood's office, was against the first officer of the ship, Lund by name. With the exception of five men on the Babcock, all have been up to lay in complaints with Consul Haywood.

Of the remaining five, two were unable to leave the ship, on account of injuries sustained during rough weather off this Island. In order to have the stories of these men, Mr. Haywood went down aboard the Babcock now alongside the Ewa end of the Pacific Mail wharf, yesterday afternoon, and there made an investigation.

Thompson, a seaman, said that he had been hit over the head with a belaying pin by Mate Lund and that the whole crew would be his witnesses if it came to a matter of the truthfulness of his statement. The trouble with the mate had begun immediately upon leaving Baltimore and had continued throughout the trip.

Andrew Anderson, another seaman, spoke of being struck in the leg by the mate. He retaliated and was put into irons.

To a reporter, the men told the same story. The mate was condemned by almost every man aboard, a very few of whom had not, according to their statements, been kicked or cuffed about when their work did not happen to suit the first officer.

Consul General Haywood asked to see the bruises on the men and found them bad enough to warrant the men being sent to the hospital with a month's pay. They will be sent to San Francisco on the Australia tomorrow. The men are much elated at being able to get clear.

In regard to the remainder of the crew, who laid in complaints, Consul General Haywood found evidence enough on the faces and bodies of the men as well as in their stories, to warrant action on his part. He therefore ordered the men to turn to and, in case of good behavior, he would have them all discharged. This, of course, provided berths could be found for them on

other vessels. The men turned to with alacrity.

Captain Graham has offered no objection to the decision of the Consul General.

ROPE END VALUE.

Ship May Flint Offered a Tow on a Calm Day.

The Seaboard relates a curious incident with regard to the iron vessel May Flint, well known here by a visit to Honolulu and said to be the largest sailing ship that ever entered the port of San Francisco. She is 361 feet long, 48 feet beam, 25 feet in depth, has a registered tonnage of 2,287 tons, and was carrying at the time of the occurrence referred to, 4,320 tons of coal, which brought her down in the water 23 feet. Her commander, Captain E. D. P. Nichels, reports that during a recent voyage his ship encountered head winds and usual rough weather near Cape Horn, losing her three topgallant masts, three topsail yards and a number of sails, which were blown away.

The passage from the equator was quite uneven until the ship arrived off the port of San Francisco. The wind failing, the vessel drifted north to Bodega Heads. Captain Nichels tried to work her around the point into Bodega Bay, but was unable to manage the great becalmed ship. So he let go the starboard anchor about half a mile from the beach. The wind was so light that the anchor held the ship, though she had only about nine fathoms of water under her stern. At this point the steamer Alice Blanchard came along, and seeing the great ship in such a dangerous position, offered to tow her off for \$12,000. Such a sum for throwing a hawser to the bow of a drifting ship on a calm day was a modest demand, to say the least of it. The demand then fell suddenly to \$5,000. Captain Nichels offered \$160 for the end of a tow rope, but the steamer, blowing her whistle as a salute, passed on.

COMpletely CLEARED.

Ex-Librarian Spofford's Deficit Explained.

When it was announced some months since that there was a deficit in the funds of the Congressional Library at Washington, it was confidently expected that an investigation would at once vindicate Librarian A. R. Spofford. The shortage of \$30,000 was made good by Mr. Spofford and it was conceded that the deficit could have been made possible only through carelessness.

The new Librarian, Mr. Young, assisted by the chief of the money-order division of the Postoffice, has made a diligent search for the error. Tucked away in various places in Mr. Spofford's desks have been found hundreds of uncanceled money-orders, many of them dating back to as remote a year as 1870. The greater part of these had been received in payment for copyrights. The Postoffice Department had constantly notified Mr. Spofford that there were money-orders drawn to him that had never been presented for payment. Sometimes Mr. Spofford would respond.

Although many of the orders have expired by limitation, the Government has expressed a willingness to pay them by cash or warrant on the Treasury to Mr. Spofford up to the amount that he has paid out to meet the deficit.

May Reduce Exports.

The recent highwater mark prices for wheat in the American markets may have a reactionary effect upon the exports of that staple from the United States, to Japan at least. According to the Consular reports from Japan the Customs returns show an increase for the first half of 1897 over the corresponding period for 1896. But the advance in wheat has already begun to have its effect in Japan and the Japanese who formerly used imported flour are using native flour and rice instead.

NEW IDEA IN CLOCKS.

An Ohio jeweler has invented a clock which he claims keeps time, though it has neither pendulum nor escapement wheel. The mechanism has only four cog wheels and a main spring, but the most novel feature of the time-piece is the governor. Extending through the top of the box is a shaft from which two arms about six inches long extend in opposite directions. From the end of each of these arms hangs a thread about two or three inches long, with a shot grain at the end. As the arms revolve these, with the weights at the ends, come in contact with upright posts, around which the thread is wrapped half a dozen times by the momentum of the shot. Then, by an ingenious device, it unwinds and winds again in the opposite direction, and continues on to the next post and repeats the performance. On the first trial the clock only lost five minutes in 12 hours.

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other vessels. The men turned to with alacrity.

Captain Graham has offered no objection to the decision of the Consul General.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.

Honolulu, January 12th, 1898.

Regiment Orders No. 5.

(1) The First Regiment, N. G. H., will assemble, under arms, at the Drill Shed, on Monday, January 17th, 1898, at 8:30 a. m., for muster and inspection.

(2) Immediately after the inspection a review and parade will be tendered to Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Acting President.

(3) Company commanders will prepare muster rolls, in triplicate, one (1) copy to go to the inspecting officer, one (1) copy to be sent to these headquarters and one (1) copy to be retained by the Company commander; the necessary blank forms will be supplied from this office.

(4) Uniform: Fatigue, white trousers, leggings and white gloves.

By order of Lt. Col. McLeod.

(Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER, Capt. and Adjutant.

It is probable that all the military exercises will be held on the Makiki baseball grounds.

Another order will issue from the Foreign Office detailing eight officers—one to look after each company—for the muster and inspection. This function being held just at the time will result in a report to the Legislature which will show the exact condition of the regiment as well as its needs in the line of equipment.

FRAWLEY COMPANY AFFAIRS.

Blanche Bates to go East—Mr. Worthing Has London Offer.

There is a prospect that Blanche Bates will leave the Frawleys for the East. The papers received last night say that she has had several flattering offers and that she believes she can benefit herself by a change. Mr. Frawley says Miss Bates is not appreciated on the Coast as she should be, and recommends her to take the move. It is Mr. Frawley's intention to disband the company this spring. He expects to go East in April accompanied by Manager Marx.

Frank Worthing has also had other offers, one of which is from London. There is a strong probability that he will join the English company. It is his desire to visit his home in England.

THE LIGHT THAT CAST NO SHADOW.

Curious stories are told about the powers possessed by certain natives of India, who live up among the Himalaya Mountains. These old men, it is said, have devoted scores of years to the study of natural laws and forces, which the rest of the world knows nothing about. Lately a German professor visited the "adepts" as these queer Hindus are called, for the purpose of finding out the secret of their remarkable performances. They treated him rather scurvy, but interested him all the same. One day the professor wanted to examine some ancient Sanskrit manuscripts. An adept went with him to a cave where the books were kept. The place was dark as the bottom of a well.

"I can't see to read here," said the visitor.

"Then we will have some light," was the reply, and immediately (the professor says) a soft, pearly light brightened the cave. He could not tell whence it came, but he noticed that it had one strange quality—it cast not the slightest shadow.

This is a story hard to believe, yet its truth is affirmed by a man of vast learning and high character, and you who now read it have no reason for doubt except that all the lights you have seen have cast shadows. Belief or unbelief commonly runs parallel with one's own experience. Dr. Johnson sniffed at the account of the Lisbon earthquake, yet credited the tale of the Cock Lane ghost.

A man who has been ill for years, and failed to find a cure, is sceptical when friends tell him of a medicine which they believe will make him well. What else but doubt could result from his experience? Take an example:

"In the spring of 1889," writes our correspondent, "I fell into a low, weak and languid state. I felt low-spirited and out of sorts. At first my stomach was deranged, my appetite poor, and after eating I had pain and weight at the chest. I was much troubled with wind, and frequently spat up a sour fluid, also bitter bile. Later on I suffered from nervousness and great depression of spirits. I kept up with my work, but had always a sense of discomfort. Off and on I continued in this way for two years, nothing that I took relieved me. At last I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and procured a supply. After I had taken only a few doses I found relief; my food digested, and gradually all nervousness left me. Although I had no reason at first to feel any confidence in this medicine, never having used it or seen it used, I now gladly admit its value, and its power over disease. Since my recovery, for which I thank Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I have been in the best of health and spirits. In the interests of suffering humanity I deem it my duty to send you this testimony. (Signed) D. GRIMFITHS, tailor and outfitter, 151 Hockley Hill, Birmingham, June 8, 1898."

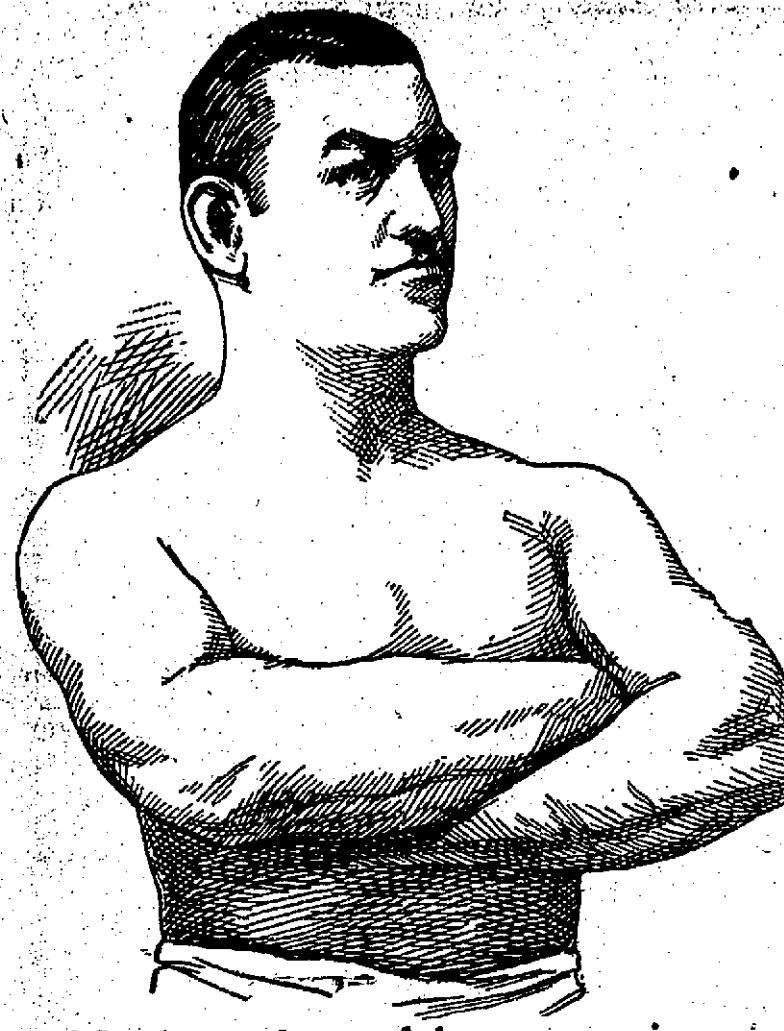
There is a deal of difference between Mr. Grimiths' candid letter and the story about the light that cast no shadow. The latter may be true enough, but it cannot be verified without more trouble than it is worth. On the other hand we have a trustworthy witness, who will answer letters of inquiry, and can be found at his address.

NEW IDEA IN CLOCKS.

An Ohio jeweler has invented a clock which he claims keeps time, though it has neither pendulum nor escapement wheel. The mechanism has only four cog wheels and a main spring, but the most novel feature of the time-piece is the governor. Extending through the top of the box is a shaft from which two arms about six inches long extend in opposite directions. From the end of each of these arms hangs a thread about two or three inches long, with a shot grain at the end. As the arms revolve these, with the weights at the ends, come in contact with upright posts, around which the thread is wrapped half a dozen times by the momentum of the shot. Then, by an ingenious device, it unwinds and winds again in the opposite direction, and continues on to the next post and repeats the performance. On the first trial the clock only lost five minutes in 12 hours.

Coral is now applied in mosaic or tortoise shell and other materials for the ornamentation of glove and jewel boxes and of musical instruments at the Royal School of Coral Work and Decorative Art, at Torre del Greco near Naples. It is also used to ornament picture frames and artistic furniture.

The dredger began work again at 6 o'clock last evening.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Send throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Foreign Depot: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

Have Anna?

Or would you prefer to have a MANILA or AMERICAN CIGAR?

This is the season when the heart of the smoker is made glad by tangible remembrance in a box of—

Choice : Cigars.

• • •

We have for this Holiday Season—

Elegant Silver Smoking Sets.

(NEW DESIGNS: EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.)

—All for men who Smoke.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. M. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life

Companies are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,820,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

The undesignated general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Pictures, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1897. 513,654,532.

1. Authorised Capital—2,000,000 2 2/3

2. Subscribed 2,000,000 2 2/3

3. Paid up Capital 2,000,000 12 1/2

4. Life and Annuity Funds 9,606,182 2 2/3

5. Reserves 512,954,582 14 2/3

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,807 9 11

2,981,286 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Companies are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,89

A PARIS BIG MAN

The American Dentist who
Was a Diplomat.

Had Close Relations With Royalty,
A Favorite With Many of High
Title—Disliked Mackenzie.

The Paris correspondent of London Truth wrote to his paper shortly after the death of the American dentist, Dr. Thomas Evans, that he had expected to hear that the Doctor had left his fortune to his imperial and royal patients. He worshipped them all, and yet he was their candid friend in speaking of them. There was a good deal of Stockmar, who was also a doctor, in Evans. But the latter had American business shrewdness and the American passion and ability for money making. When, in days of yore, I first knew him, I did not believe a tenth of what he said about his high international influence. It seemed to me the suggestions of vanity, for he was subject to this weakness. But he made no empty boast. The August, Princely, Grand-Ducal, and other highnesses received and spoke to him exactly as he said. He gave them benevolent advice which they were glad to have. Decorations, all the year I knew him, kept raining down on him. His importance as a secret diplomat ceased with the fall of the empire. But his situation as a dentist and a man of enormous fortune remained unshaken. He also remained a favorite of the different potentates to whom he used to take messages from Napoleon III. The Empress Augusta was faithful to him to the end. Her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, wrote heart-broken letters to Mrs. Evans. They were about the bad health of her children. She had no healthy child, and envied the poor women whom she saw surrounded by chubby, rosy-faced urchins.

Dr. Evans was more than a friend of the late Emperor Frederick and his wife. But he was annoyed at the confidence they placed in Sir Morell MacKenzie, about whose treatment he had strong views. Evans' opinion greatly influenced the opinion of the old Emperor and Empress, of Bismarck, and of the Berlin physicians about the throat-doctor from London. Evans was originally a Quaker. The theatrical and Society tastes of Sir Morell MacKenzie were repugnant to him. His feeling about them made him scrutinize keenly the man and his treatment. But the Crown Princess had a strong bias, and followed it. Dr. Evans was given impressions of all the photos taken of Frederick during his illness. The latest ones, which were signed by him, were inexpressibly sad. The nature was bold, free, characteristic, and written slantingly in gold ink across the lower part of the image. Above it were a few friendly words. In the photos taken at San Remo martyrdom was stamped on the face.

The Crown Prince then could not speak. He generally wrote on a slate. Dr. Evans asked him to write on blank cards or tablets the size of a slate when he had occasion to communicate with him. "Why?" asked the Prince. "I want to have them as a precious reliquary for my wife." The request was complied with. Very seldom indeed did the handwriting betray weakness; but it became sharp and attenuated. It showed an habitual wish to give a noble air to what he wrote. There was something in the general character that reminded one of Queen Victoria's signature, but it was more emotional than hers. Dr. Evans, while speaking quite candidly of his human weakness, called him a lump of goodness.

It is learned from a reliable source that the original will of Dr. Evans, drawn up by Mr. Valois of New York, his attorney, was so badly copied by Dr. Evans, who also amended it and added several codicils, that it is very doubtful if it legal. It also appears that Dr. Evans made two wills, one for the United States and another for France, which was sworn to by the translator, who demands 35,000 francs for the translation, and having found differences in the two wills, he refuses to deliver them until both are probated here. The United States Consul, however, insists that the wills be handed to him for verification. This adds to the complications.

Rudolph Evans, who, if his brother had died intestate, would have been entitled to half the fortune of the deceased, which, after all, only amounts to exactly \$4,000,000, received but \$10,900.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.
San Francisco, Calif.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

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